

Winter 1998

Utah Data Guide

A Newsletter for Data Users

Utah State Data Center

Governor's Office of Planning & Budget
Demographic & Economic Analysis

Utah's 1997



Population

Estimates

Preliminary
1997
population

estimates for Utah and its counties are now available from the Governor's Office of Planning and Budget. The Utah Population Estimates Committee estimates that the 1997 Utah population climbed to 2,048,753 for a 2.3 percent increase over the 1996 estimate of 2,002,400. This increase of 46,353 people occurred because of a natural increase of 31,316 and an implied net in-migration of 15,037. The U.S. Census Bureau estimates Utah was the fourth fastest growing state in the country. From 1996 to 1997 Utah's rate of population growth of 2.3 percent was more than twice the national rate of 0.9 percent.

Migration and Natural Increase

As the table on page 3 shows, Utah has now experienced seven consecutive years of net in-migration. The 1997 level of 15,037 persons dropped significantly from the record high of 22,831 persons estimated in 1994. During the past seven years an estimated 122,000 more people have moved into the state than have moved out, which is substantially more people than live in West Valley City. Even with this net in-migration, over 60 percent of Utah's new population growth during the last seven years has come from natural increase, the difference between births and deaths. Natural increase since 1990 totals nearly 198,000, for a total population increase since 1990 of 320,000.

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Utah Population Estimates by County

County	July 1 Population								Percent Change Over Prior Year						
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997(p)	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Beaver	4,800	4,800	4,900	5,000	5,150	5,378	5,607	5,742	0.0%	2.1%	2.0%	3.0%	4.7%	4.3%	2.4%
Box Elder	36,500	37,100	37,500	38,100	38,500	38,830	39,484	40,235	1.6%	1.1%	1.6%	1.1%	0.9%	1.7%	1.9%
Cache	70,500	71,900	74,000	76,100	78,300	80,254	82,097	84,186	2.0%	2.9%	2.8%	2.9%	2.5%	2.3%	2.5%
Carbon	20,200	20,600	20,600	20,700	21,100	21,051	21,420	21,643	2.0%	0.0%	0.5%	1.9%	-0.5%	1.8%	1.0%
Daggett	700	700	700	700	750	788	803	753	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	7.1%	2.0%	1.9%	-6.2%
Davis	188,000	195,000	201,000	206,000	212,000	214,994	219,644	224,307	3.7%	3.1%	2.5%	2.9%	1.4%	2.2%	2.1%
Duchesne	12,600	12,800	12,900	13,200	13,500	13,646	14,032	14,402	1.6%	0.8%	2.3%	2.3%	1.4%	2.8%	2.6%
Emery	10,300	10,200	10,200	10,400	10,600	10,669	10,810	10,929	-1.0%	0.0%	2.0%	1.9%	0.8%	1.3%	1.1%
Garfield	3,950	4,100	4,100	4,200	4,200	4,308	4,386	4,525	3.8%	0.0%	2.4%	0.0%	2.5%	1.8%	3.2%
Grand	6,600	6,800	7,150	7,500	7,950	8,352	8,797	8,830	3.0%	5.1%	4.9%	6.0%	5.1%	5.3%	0.3%
Iron	20,900	21,500	22,400	23,800	25,200	26,927	28,031	29,338	2.9%	4.2%	6.3%	5.9%	6.7%	4.1%	4.7%
Juab	5,800	6,000	6,150	6,200	6,800	7,174	7,444	7,702	3.4%	2.5%	0.8%	9.7%	5.6%	3.8%	3.5%
Kane	5,150	5,250	5,350	5,450	5,700	5,880	5,956	6,039	1.9%	1.9%	1.9%	4.6%	3.3%	1.3%	1.4%
Millard	11,300	11,600	11,700	11,700	11,900	11,880	11,958	12,068	2.7%	0.9%	0.0%	1.7%	0.1%	0.7%	0.9%
Morgan	5,550	5,650	5,850	6,150	6,350	6,527	6,693	6,875	1.8%	3.5%	5.1%	3.3%	2.6%	2.5%	2.7%
Plute	1,250	1,350	1,350	1,350	1,450	1,462	1,508	1,534	8.0%	0.0%	0.0%	7.4%	1.1%	3.2%	1.7%
Rich	1,750	1,700	1,750	1,800	1,850	1,807	1,822	1,788	-2.9%	2.9%	2.9%	2.8%	-1.2%	0.8%	-1.8%
Salt Lake	728,000	747,000	765,000	777,000	792,000	806,280	818,860	830,627	2.6%	2.4%	1.6%	1.9%	1.8%	1.6%	1.4%
San Juan	12,600	12,700	13,100	13,100	13,400	13,414	13,188	13,541	0.8%	3.2%	0.0%	2.3%	0.4%	-1.7%	2.5%
Sanpete	16,300	16,900	17,500	18,100	18,800	19,216	19,999	20,581	3.7%	3.6%	3.4%	3.9%	2.3%	4.1%	2.9%
Sevier	15,400	15,700	16,000	16,400	16,900	17,350	17,682	18,238	1.9%	1.9%	2.5%	3.0%	2.6%	1.9%	3.1%
Summit	15,700	17,000	18,400	19,700	21,100	22,367	23,562	24,675	8.3%	8.2%	7.1%	7.1%	6.2%	5.3%	4.7%
Tooele	26,700	27,200	27,800	28,100	29,300	29,522	30,492	31,997	1.9%	2.2%	1.1%	4.3%	0.8%	3.3%	4.9%
Uintah	22,200	23,100	23,600	23,600	24,700	24,235	24,275	24,637	4.1%	2.2%	0.0%	4.7%	-1.7%	0.2%	1.5%
Utah	266,000	272,000	279,000	291,000	299,000	308,607	317,879	330,803	2.3%	2.6%	4.3%	2.7%	3.4%	3.0%	4.1%
Wasatch	10,100	10,700	10,800	11,200	11,800	12,168	12,585	12,925	5.9%	0.9%	3.7%	5.4%	2.8%	3.4%	2.7%
Washington	49,100	51,900	55,000	58,700	63,400	68,465	72,888	76,348	5.7%	6.0%	6.7%	8.0%	8.0%	6.5%	4.7%
Wayne	2,150	2,200	2,150	2,200	2,300	2,315	2,389	2,440	2.3%	-2.3	2.3%	4.5%	0.5%	3.2%	2.1%
Weber	159,000	162,000	166,000	169,000	172,000	175,150	178,068	181,045	1.9%	2.5%	1.8%	1.8%	1.6%	1.7%	1.7%
State Total	1,729,100	1,775,000	1,822,000	1,866,000	1,916,000	1,959,025	2,002,359	2,048,753	2.7%	2.6%	2.4%	2.7%	2.3%	2.2%	2.3%

(p) Preliminary

Note: Before 1995, the Utah Population Estimates Committee rounded its population estimates. The estimated increase from 1994 to 1995 is based on the un-rounded estimate for 1994, of 1,915,604.

Utah Population Change and Components

	July 1 Population Change (a)							Natural Increase (b)							Implied Net Migration (c)						
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997(p)	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997(p)	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Beaver	0	100	100	150	240	228	135	25	44	24	32	45	70	55	(25)	56	76	118	195	158	80
Box Elder	600	400	600	400	350	654	751	497	402	544	402	422	438	479	103	(2)	56	(2)	(72)	216	272
Cache	1,400	2,100	2,100	2,200	1,948	1,843	2,088	1,326	1,376	1,388	1,436	1,425	1,585	1,688	74	724	712	712	522	258	400
Carbon	400	0	100	400	(95)	370	223	152	129	116	114	124	102	140	248	(129)	(16)	286	(220)	268	83
Daggett	0	0	0	50	15	15	(50)	8	2	10	8	6	6	(1)	(8)	(2)	(10)	42	9	9	(49)
Davis	7,000	6,000	5,000	6,000	2,870	4,650	4,663	3,164	3,158	3,100	3,030	3,293	3,345	3,535	3,836	2,842	1,900	2,970	(423)	1,305	1,128
Duchesne	200	100	300	300	193	386	370	169	188	145	163	169	138	150	31	(88)	155	137	24	248	220
Emery	(100)	0	200	200	84	141	118	113	139	120	89	104	88	120	(213)	(139)	80	111	(19)	53	(2)
Garfield	150	0	100	0	106	78	139	32	14	27	39	38	20	49	118	(14)	73	(39)	68	58	90
Grand	200	350	350	450	404	445	29	45	14	47	18	60	67	61	155	336	303	432	344	378	(32)
Iron	600	900	1,400	1,400	1,684	1,104	1,306	312	337	320	383	448	426	477	288	563	1,080	1,017	1,236	678	829
Juab	200	150	50	600	381	270	258	40	47	69	43	57	90	113	160	103	(19)	557	324	180	145
Kane	100	100	100	250	189	76	82	53	47	43	28	27	34	39	47	53	57	222	163	42	43
Millard	300	100	0	200	11	77	110	127	133	113	111	116	81	104	173	(33)	(113)	89	(104)	(4)	6
Miorgan	100	200	300	200	168	166	182	66	41	60	57	67	68	74	34	159	240	143	101	98	108
Piute	100	0	0	100	17	47	26	4	3	0	6	(1)	3	10	96	(3)	0	94	18	44	16
Rich	(50)	50	50	50	(21)	15	(33)	30	10	14	17	14	14	18	(80)	40	36	33	(35)	1	(51)
Salt Lake	19,000	18,000	12,000	15,000	14,492	12,581	11,767	10,842	10,928	10,832	10,893	11,007	11,314	11,897	8,158	7,072	1,168	4,107	3,485	1,267	(130)
San Juan	100	400	0	300	52	(226)	326	190	264	250	165	178	188	188	(90)	136	(250)	135	(127)	(414)	138
Sanpete	600	600	600	700	428	782	582	156	190	96	163	170	186	198	444	410	504	537	258	596	384
Sevier	300	300	400	500	432	332	556	123	177	121	134	119	133	178	177	123	279	366	313	199	378
Summit	1,300	1,400	1,300	1,400	1,295	1,194	1,113	199	210	221	274	288	286	325	1,101	1,190	1,079	1,126	1,007	908	788
Tooele	500	600	300	1,200	234	971	1,504	292	348	292	339	337	376	469	208	252	8	861	(103)	595	1,035
Uintah	900	500	0	1,100	(427)	39	361	307	315	313	295	256	233	254	593	185	(313)	805	(683)	(194)	107
Utah	6,000	7,000	12,000	8,000	10,194	9,272	12,922	5,595	5,995	5,595	5,998	6,667	6,681	7,200	405	1,005	6,405	2,002	3,527	2,591	5,722
Wasatch	600	100	400	600	327	417	340	128	104	127	159	144	139	149	472	(4)	273	441	183	278	191
Washington	2,800	3,100	3,700	4,700	5,094	4,414	3,456	576	566	584	676	712	958	949	2,224	2,534	3,116	4,024	4,382	3,456	2,507
Wayne	50	(50)	50	100	10	74	50	16	10	9	23	17	13	17	34	(60)	41	77	(6)	61	33
Weber	3,000	4,000	3,000	3,000	2,746	2,919	2,979	2,032	2,063	1,994	2,074	2,125	2,371	2,381	968	1,937	1,006	926	621	548	598
State Total	45,900	47,000	44,000	50,000	43,321	43,335	46,353	26,619	27,254	26,574	27,169	28,434	29,453	31,316	19,281	19,746	17,426	22,831	14,987	13,882	15,037

(p) Preliminary

(a) Population estimates are mid-year (July 1) estimates. Accordingly, the population change, natural increase and net migration provided in this table are for the period July 1 to June 30.

(b) Natural increase is the number of births minus the number of deaths.

(c) The net migration figures from 1991 to 1994 are derived from rounded population estimates and can be affected significantly by the rounding, particularly at the county level.

Note: In 1996, the Utah Population Estimates Committee, changed its convention on rounded estimates so that it now publishes un-rounded estimates. Accordingly, the estimates for 1995 and 1996 are not rounded.

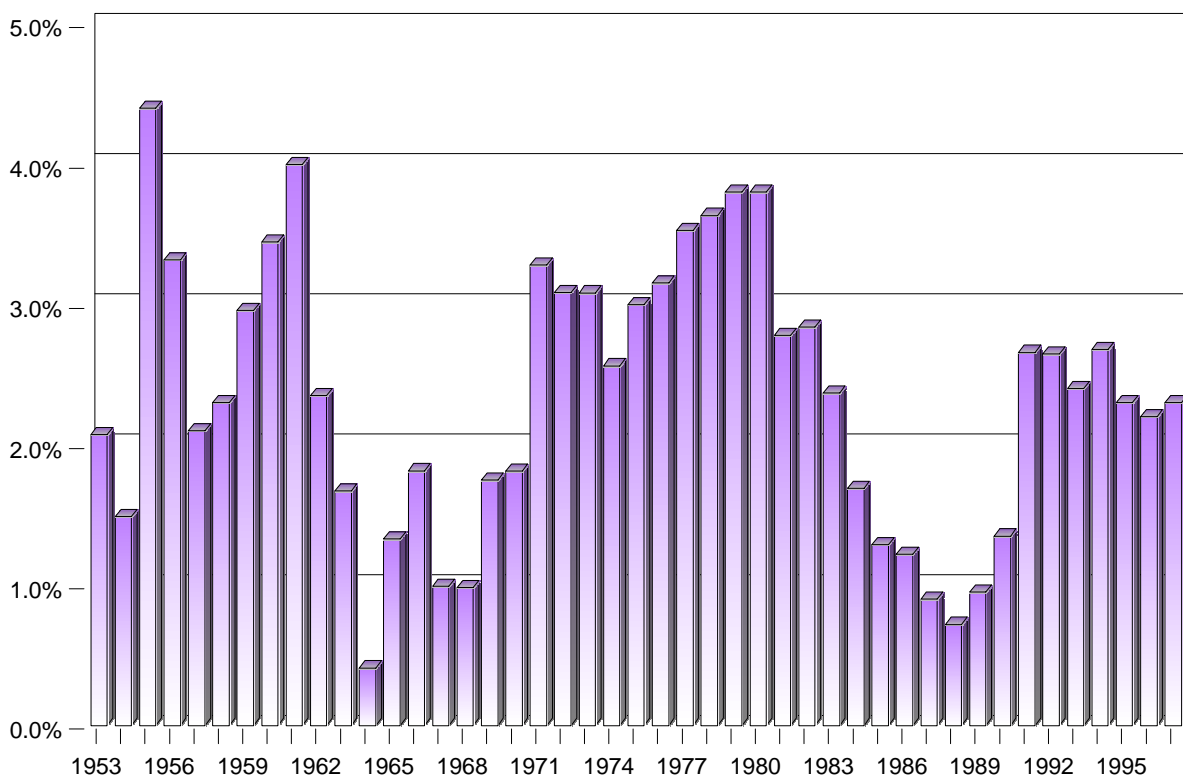
Resident Population

These estimates are for the resident population and do not include people living in Utah who have a usual place of residence elsewhere. This point is particularly important now because of Utah's construction boom. Though down slightly from the 1996 peak, both residential and nonresidential construction values are at near record levels. Further, the job growth rate in construction, which was 8.5 percent in 1997, has been double the overall job growth rate for seven consecutive years. A portion of Utah's construction work force consists of workers who temporarily locate in Utah, yet maintain a usual place of residence outside of the state. These people, referred to as "travelers" by the union construction trades, are not counted in these estimates and there is no concrete information on how many of these temporary residents reside in Utah.

Relationship Between Jobs and Population

A perplexing feature of Utah's recent population growth is that the state's annual job growth has generally been in the five percent range since 1993 while annual population growth has been in the two percent range. In numeric terms, job growth has been somewhat less than 50,000 while population growth has been somewhat more than 40,000, so that the number of jobs created during the past few years has been about 20 percent greater than the population increase. Part of this disparity results because temporary workers not residing in Utah are not counted in the population, but are included in the job numbers. Two other sources of the disparity include an increasing portion of the population working and an increasing portion of workers holding more than one job. Changing household composition, particularly relatively

Utah Population--Annual Percent Change: 1953 to 1997



fewer two parent households with children, also contributes to the unusual relationship between population growth and job growth. This dynamic nature of Utah's job market is making it increasingly difficult to estimate the state's population.

County Rankings

For the first time since the pioneers arrived, Salt Lake County was not Utah's largest growing county. That distinction goes to Utah County with a population increase of 12,922. The four urbanized Wasatch Front Counties-- Davis, Salt Lake, Utah and Weber--grew by 32,331 people, accounting for almost 70 percent of the state's overall increase. Tooele County had the fastest growth rate, 4.9 percent, followed by Washington, Summit, and Iron Counties, each of which grew 4.7 percent. Utah, Juab, Garfield and Sevier Counties each grew more than 3.0 percent. In addition to having the most growth, Utah County also had the largest net in-migration, 5,722, followed by Washington County with 2,507. Davis and

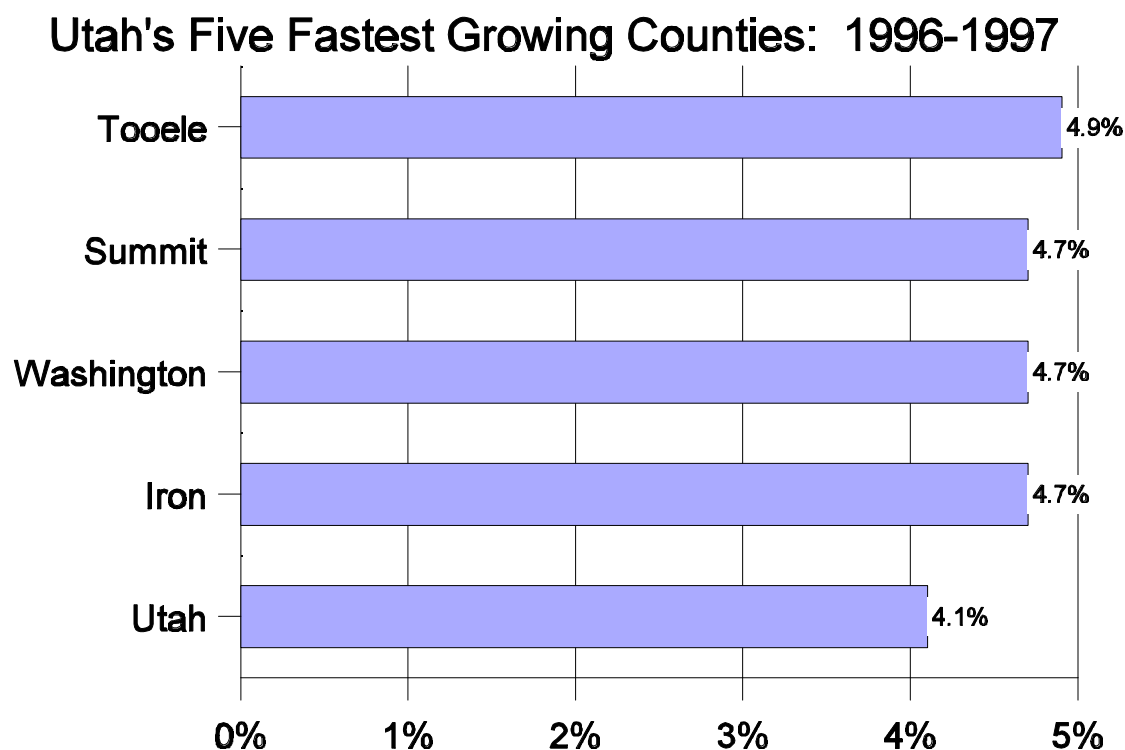
more than 1,000.

Utah Population Estimates Committee

The Utah Population Estimates Committee is charged with providing annual estimates of population by county in Utah. The Committee consists of representatives from state agencies and the private sector that are knowledgeable about population change. This year the Committee utilized school enrollment, LDS Church membership, and tax data as indicators of population change. The Committee also works closely with the Bureau of the Census in monitoring Utah's population change.

Additional information on Utah's population estimates can be obtained by contacting the Governor's Office of Planning and Budget at (801) 538-1036, or through the world wide web at <http://www.governor.state.ut.us/dea>.

Tooele Counties each had net in-migration of



1998 Economic Report to the Governor

The twelfth edition of the Economic Report to the Governor documents the performance of the past year, reviews the history of previous years, and provides a consensus outlook for the future. No other single report in Utah provides as comprehensive and interpretive of a discussion about the performance of Utah's economy.

The *Report* highlights the contrasting themes of an economy that continues to experience strong and sustained growth, while simultaneously slowing down. Major findings supporting these two themes include:

- ! Utah enters 1998 with the longest sustained economic expansion in modern economic history
- ! Job and population growth rates in Utah continue to be twice the national average
- ! Utah's per capita income ranking has moved from 49th among states to 44th
- ! Utah's economic expansion has now peaked. Growth rates in jobs and housing peaked in 1994; growth rates in personal income and wages peaked in 1995; and homes sales and residential construction peaked in 1996

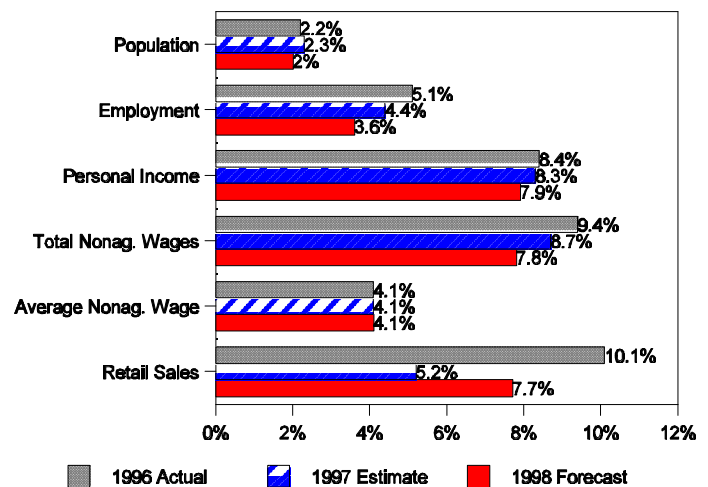
The success of Utah's economy is explained by the current prosperity present in the national and regional economies, the rapid growth in the state's construction industry, and the diversity of Utah's economy. The U.S. is in its seventh year of economic expansion and the Intermountain States lead the nation in economic vitality and growth. Utah's construction industry, which led all other industries in the rate of growth for the seventh consecutive year, has been the primary engine for economic growth for the past several years. And the length of Utah's current expansion can be partially credited to a more diverse economy. The structure of Utah's economy continues to diversify relative to that of the nation. Industries such as high technology, tourism, and air bag manufacturing have helped make the current expansion the longest in recent history.

This year's Report includes special chapters on transportation funding, growth in government, Utah's non-profit sector, and Utah's quality growth initiatives.

The Report forecasts that next year will continue to cool down. Job growth next year is expected to hover around the long term historical average of 3.6%. This rate of growth is still nearly double the national rate and would be the eleventh consecutive year of 3% or higher job growth. The primary causes for slower growth are a tighter labor market, slower growth in exports, and improvements in other state economies, particularly California. The Report identifies the survival of the 388th Fighter Wing at Hill Air Force Base, transportation funding, the Asian economic crisis, and the availability of labor as important challenges in the coming year.

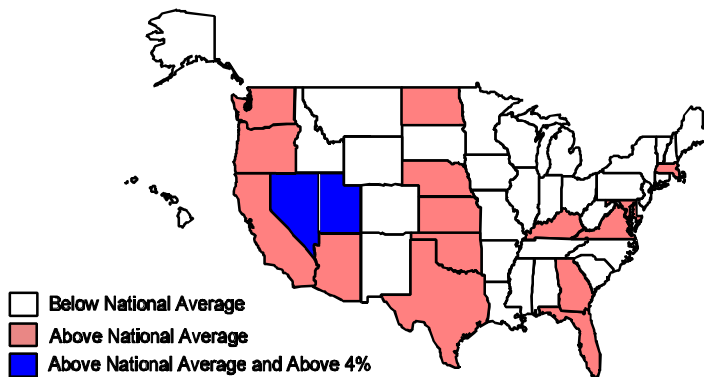
The *Report* is a collaborative effort by the State Economic Coordinating Committee, a group of economists from state agencies, universities, and the private sector. The report can be obtained for \$15.00 by contacting the Governor's Office of Planning and Budget at (801) 538-1027 or 1036. The report is also available for no cost through the world wide web at <http://www.governor.state.ut.us/dea>.

Utah Economic Indicators Annual Percent Change Actual, Estimate and Forecast



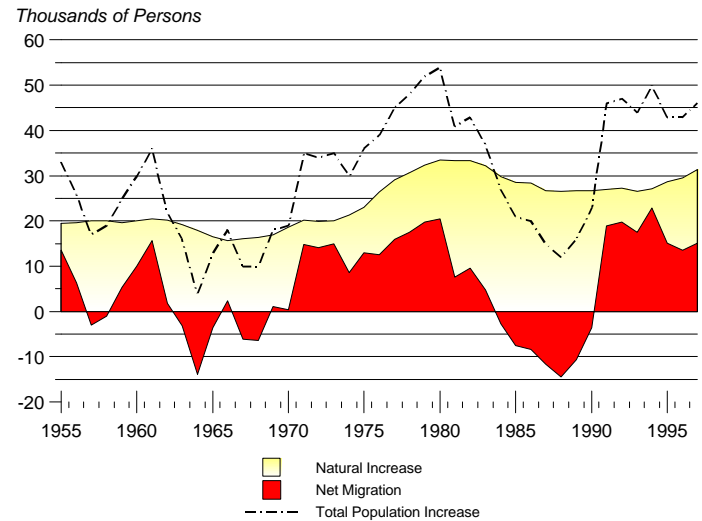
Percent Change in Employment by State

National Average = 2.3%



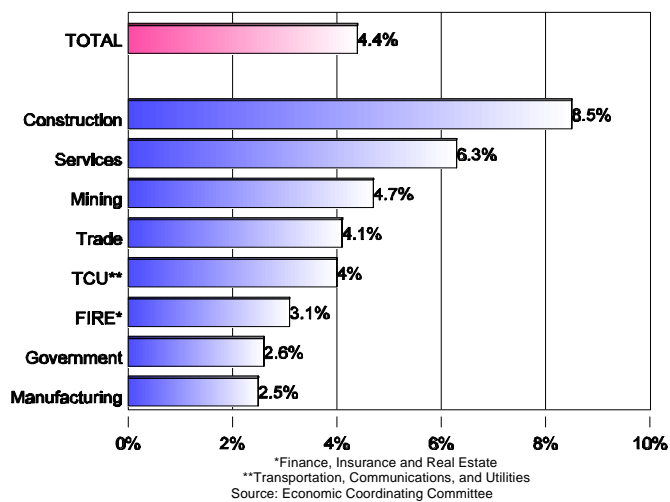
Source: Regional Financial Review, November 1997

Utah Components of Population Change Net Migration and Natural Increase

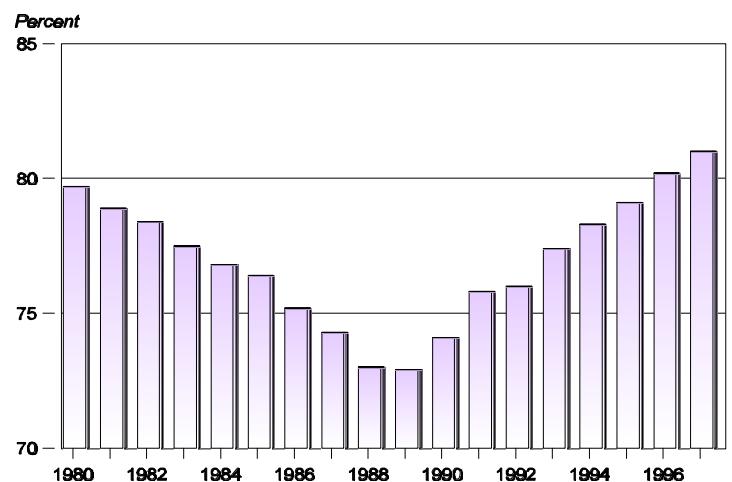


Source: Utah Population Estimates Committee and Utah Bureau of Health Statistics.

Utah Job Growth Rates by Industry 1996 to 1997



Utah Per Capita Income as a Percent of U.S.



Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis and Governor's Office of Planning and Budget.

Measures of Child Well-Being in Utah

Utah Children has released its annual report on the status of children in Utah. This report, *Measures of Child Well-Being in Utah, 1998*, is the third in a new series of data books that is a sequel to the *Key Facts* reports that Utah Children has produced in the past.

The report presents data and analysis for the collection of indicators of child well-being that was assembled for the Utah Kids Count Project. The twenty indicators examined in this project are organized into domains covering four major areas of children's lives: health, education, safety and economic security. The indicators are shown for the state and by county when available. The indicators are:

- ▶ Prenatal Care
- ▶ Low Birth Weight Babies
- ▶ Infant Mortality
- ▶ Births to Teens
- ▶ Immunization Rates
- ▶ Free and Reduced Meals at School
- ▶ Average Class Size
- ▶ Per Pupil Expenditures
- ▶ Child Deaths
- ▶ Teen Violent Deaths
- ▶ Juvenile Violent Crime Arrest Rate
- ▶ Family Composition
- ▶ Divorce Rates
- ▶ Children in Poverty
- ▶ FEP Cases and Recipients

The table on page 8 presents data on these indicators at the state level.

The Utah State Data Center is a partner in the Kids Count Project. The goal of the project is "to improve the collection and use of national, state and local data on the condition of children in a way that increases awareness of the status of children and improves performance in addressing their needs." The State Data Center has assisted with the collection and organization of the data, and is making the data available through the state bulletin board service and the world wide web. The last page of this newsletter provides instructions for accessing these systems.

Copies of *Measures of Child Well-Being in Utah, 1998* can be obtained from Utah Children by calling (801) 364-1182, or sending a fax to (801) 364-1186. Single copies are \$10 each; 2-9 copies are \$8 each; and 10 or more copies are \$6 each.



Indicators of Child Well-Being in Utah

HEALTH MEASUREMENTS	1995 (a)	1996 (b)
Prenatal Care: % of births with prenatal care in first trimester	84.2%	83.7%
Low Birth Weight Babies: % of births that were babies less than 5.5 pounds	5.3%	5.5%
Infant Mortality Rate: # of deaths to infants less than 1 years old per 1,000 births	5.2	6.0
Births to Unmarried Teens: rate per 1,000 teens in that age group		
15-17	19.0	18.2
18-19	35.1	36.8
Births to All Teens: rate per 1,000 teens in that age group		
15-17	26.1	25.1
18-19	70.5	72.0
Immunization: % age appropriately immunized by age 2	68%	64%
EDUCATION MEASUREMENTS		
Average Class Size: # of students per teacher in:		
kindergarten	22.6	22.0
grades 1-6	22.3	23.7
grades 7-12	23.8	26.9
Current Expenditures Per Pupil: \$ per pupil	\$3,135	\$3,334
School Meals: % of students eligible for free and reduced price meal	28.3	29.2
SAFETY MEASUREMENTS		
Child Abuse: # of substantiated victims	8,848	8,581
Child Deaths: # of deaths to children ages 1 to 19	323	276
Child Violent Deaths: # of deaths from violent causes to children ages 1 to 19	223	212
Juvenile Violent Offenses: # of incidents of life-endangering felonies (rate per 10,000 population)	22.3	19.9
ECONOMIC SECURITY MEASUREMENTS		
Divorce: # of divorces per 1,000 population	4.5	4.4
Single Parent Families: % of families w/children headed by a single parent <i>(Note: Only 1990 Census data available.)</i>	15.7%	
Poverty: % of children in families in poverty :1990	12.2%	
% of children age 5-17 in poverty:1993	10.3%	
Family Employment Program (Replaces AFDC)		
# of cases	15,093	14,455
# of child recipients	27,992	24,470

(a) Data is for 1995, unless otherwise noted in the 1997 report.

(b) Data is for 1996, unless otherwise noted in the 1998 report.

Source: *Measures of Child Well-Being in Utah, 1997*, and *Measures of Child Well-Being in Utah, 1998*, Utah Children.

Half a Million Temporary Workers Needed for Census 2000

When the Census Bureau conducts Census 2000, the nation's 22nd census, an estimated 466 local census offices will need to hire nearly 500,000 temporary workers to keep approximately 265,000 field positions filled at all times.

To do this and cope with expected high turnover, they will need to recruit several million prospects. Recruitment will focus in particular on retirees, part-time workers, welfare recipients, persons who work at home and full-time workers willing to take a short-term job.

Most of the short-term employees will be enumerators who go house to house, checking addresses and conducting interviews with residents. Other jobs will require automation, administration, geography and community outreach skills.

To manage this vast workforce, the Census Bureau will use a network of temporary census offices throughout the country:

Regional Census Centers

There will be twelve centers stateside in the same cities as current Census Bureau regional offices, and an area office in Puerto Rico, will be used to manage field operations of the local offices in each region. At the height of the Census in 2000 an average 125 employees will be working in each office.

The Regional Census Centers have already begun to open. In January 1998 the Regional Census Center (RCC) opened to service Census 2000 for the Denver Region. The RCC will provide management and support services to Local Census Offices and a staff of thousands in our ten state region. The Denver Region includes the states of Arizona, Colorado, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, and Wyoming. Services provided will include field management, geographic, recruiting, administrative, partnership and automation support.

The Denver Regional Office will remain in its current location to support ongoing surveys and projects. The Information Services program will continue to provide data assistance, user consultation, data workshops, Internet access, and Census 2000 data product development information.

Census Field Offices

Approximately 400 small offices (open for a few months

during 1998) to oversee field work on the address lists. The first Census Field Offices will be opening in 1998.

Local Census Offices

There will be approximately 466 offices stateside and 9 in Puerto Rico to perform follow-up enumeration, produce enumerator maps and assignments, conduct recruiting and perform many other tasks. These offices will employ about 60 office staff and 300-400 field staff during peak operations. They correspond to the district offices used in previous censuses. The Local Census Offices will open late 1999.

Data Capture Centers

A main center at the Census Bureau's Jeffersonville, Indiana, site and up to three other centers to check in questionnaires returned by mail, edit questionnaires, eliminate duplicates, create images of questionnaire pages, convert data to computer readable format and perform other tasks. These correspond to the processing offices used in previous censuses.

Commercial Phone Centers

There will be two centers to handle telephone responses to the census.

For more information, contact the Census Bureau's Regional Office in Denver at (303) 969-6750, or visit the Census Bureau's web site at:

<http://www.census.gov/prophi/www/job.html>

Welfare to Work

As in past censuses, the Census Bureau has made a commitment to actively recruit welfare recipients as part of building its broad pool of job candidates for Census 2000. The result of recent welfare reform legislation has moved much of the responsibility for welfare programs to the states. Because of this, the Bureau has been in contact with each state to identify the best ways to recruit, hire and train welfare recipients. The Bureau is planning that at least 10% of its staff will come from this recruiting effort.

Current Job Opportunities

The Census Bureau has advertised several professional, three-year positions available in the Denver office. These positions are Partnership Specialist, Area Manager, and Automation positions. The Partnership Specialists need to know how to work with local or tribal governments and community organizations. Area Managers will help manage Census 2000 field operations. The Automation positions require a degree in an automation-related field, and experience working with networks and/or users. If you know of someone that may be interested in these positions and would like more information, have them contact either Jamey Christy or Wayne Hatcher at 1-800-852-6159.



Questions and Answers About the 1997 Economic Census

Why does the government take the Economic Census?

Good public policy depends on accurate information. The Economic Census provides official measures of output for industries and geographic areas. Economic policy makers in Federal, state and local governments use Economic Census data to project trends, plan for development, and assess the impact of trade and corporate restructuring on particular industries. Economic Census data also help build the foundation for economic indicators and other statistics.

Why do we need an Economic Census when other surveys provide more timely figures?

The Economic Census provides comprehensive detail about the nation's economic activity for all geographic areas. Census data about industries, their inputs and outputs, and how they relate to each other, are available nowhere else.

Surveys like Monthly Retail Sales provide the timely information needed by markets and policy makers. Surveys request minimum detail and sample a fraction of the businesses contacted in a census. Census totals serve as benchmarks to keep surveys accurate.

The Economic Census also provides key elements to help update economic indicators like Gross Domestic Product and the Producer Price Index.

Can businesses use Economic Census results?

Yes. Companies can use Economic Census data to study their industries, look for business markets, and evaluate investment opportunities. Economic Census data help businesses compare industries and locations and provide the official information that many investors expect in a business plan.

Should a business be concerned about sharing sensitive information with the Census Bureau?

Economic Census responses are seen only by Census employees who - under Title 13 - are sworn to secrecy under penalty of fines or imprisonment.

The Census Bureau does not cross-reference or share confidential information with regulatory or other agencies. Census forms are even exempt from the Freedom of Information Act. No business competitors can obtain the responses of another company.

How do businesses get picked for the Census?

Economic Census forms are sent to all but the smallest businesses in every industry and geographic area in the United States. Most businesses with five or more paid employees, and a sample of smaller ones, will receive a census form.

If a company has more than one location, all forms are sent to the company headquarters. If the headquarters has all the required figures, managers at individual offices may never see a census form.

A few industries are not covered by the Economic Census - farming, forestry, fisheries, and agricultural services; schools and colleges; and labor, political, and religious organizations.

When and how will people see the results of the 1997 Economic Census?

The first census results will be available in early 1999, with an unprecedented early release of totals for all economic sectors right at the start. All results will be issued on the Internet and on CD-ROM over the following two years. Highlights will be published in printed reports.

For further information, contact the Governor's Office of Planning and Budget, State Data Center at (801) 538-1036, or visit the Economic Census web-site at www.census.gov/econ97.

Did You Know?

33,000 businesses in Utah received their 1997 Economic Census forms in December 1997. The forms were due February 12, 1998. Section 224 of the census law (Title 13, United States Code) provides for penalties of up to \$500 for failure to report and \$10,000 for intentionally providing false information.

Utah's Current Economic Conditions and Outlook

Recent Conditions

Employment and Unemployment

Utah's nonfarm job growth continues to moderate after peaking in 1994. Still, annual growth in employment remains above its long-term (1950-96) historic average of 3.6 percent. Job growth in Utah has slowed for each of the last 11 quarters of available data. The rolling-year (annual, 4 quarter moving average) job growth rate peaked at 6.2 percent in the 3rd quarter of 1994, and has declined each quarter thereafter to 4.7 percent in the 2nd quarter of 1997. The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) recently reported that job growth in Utah was 4.1 percent for October 1997 compared to the same month in 1996; for an increase of 40,000 jobs. The October BLS data showed that construction had the highest year-over growth rate at 9.1 percent; whereas, services at 5.9 percent added the most jobs to the economy (15,500).

The BLS data showed that the unemployment rate in Utah was 3.0 percent for October 1997. By comparison, the national unemployment rate for October 1997 was 4.4 percent. Utah placed 2nd (behind Nevada) in the nation in total nonagricultural employment growth, and 1st in the U.S. in services employment for September 1997 over September 1996. Total employment growth in Utah should average about 4.4 percent in 1997 and then decline to 3.6 percent in 1998.

Housing Prices

The average price of the same group of existing houses in Utah increased 74.4 percent in the 5-year period ending September 30, 1997 (the largest 5 year increase in the nation), according to the Office of Federal Housing Enterprise Oversight's (OFHEO) Housing Price Index. The OFHEO price index measures the average price in repeat sales of the same houses. The growth rate in housing prices as measured by OFHEO peaked at 19.3 percent in the 2nd quarter of 1994 compared to 2nd quarter 1993, and has since declined to 7.1 percent year-over growth in the 3rd quarter of 1997. This 7.1 percent growth for the period ended September 1997 ranked Utah as 2nd highest in the

nation (behind Michigan at 7.2 percent) for house price appreciation. Housing prices are expected to increase 7.5 percent in 1997 and 5.4 percent in 1998 as shown on the economic indicators table.

Another housing price measure, the median-average home price in the Salt Lake City/Ogden area, increased to \$131,000 in the 3rd quarter of 1997, according to the National Association of Realtors (NAR). Median-priced homes in the Salt Lake/Ogden area in the 3rd quarter of 1997 were \$4,500 more expensive than the \$126,500 national median-existing, home average price. The

median-price is the average price above and below which ½ of all existing (old) homes sold in Utah.

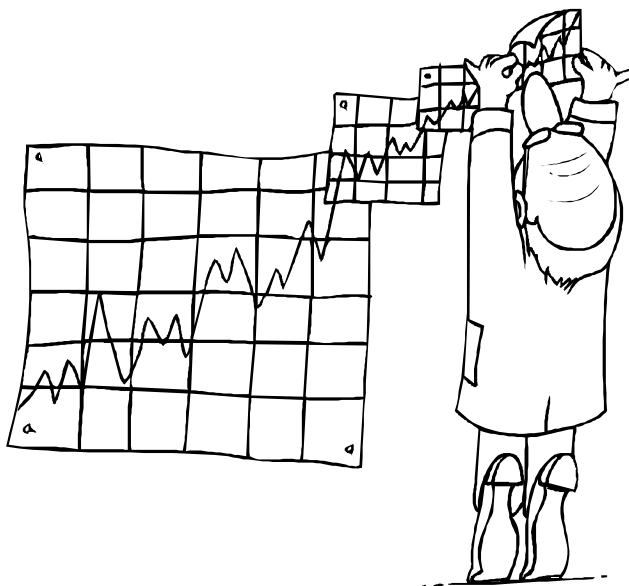
Household Ownership, Income and Annual Pay

The softening of housing prices in 1997 and 1998 is due in part to the high home-ownership rate in Utah (72.7 percent in Utah versus 65.4 percent nationwide in 1996, 10th highest in the nation), and the 74.4 percent run up in housing prices over the last 5 years. Despite low interest rates and high median household incomes, home sales in Utah decreased in 1997. According to the Utah Association of Realtors, home sales

declined every quarter from 4th quarter 1996 to 3rd quarter 1997. The declines were 8.1 percent in 4th quarter 1996, 12.4 percent for 1st quarter 1997, and 3.1 percent for both the 2nd and 3rd quarters of 1997.

Part of the reason for above average levels of home ownership is higher than average household income levels in Utah compared to the nation (see adjacent pay and income table). Just released 1996 data from the federal Bureau of the Census shows that median household income in Utah ranked 17th highest in the nation at \$37,038 (\$1,546 higher than the national average of \$35,492). Higher median household income, despite lower average annual pay, is due to larger household sizes (more wage earners per household) in Utah than in the nation. The 1996 Census estimates show 3.08 persons per household in Utah compared to 2.62 persons in national households.

Average-annual pay in Utah remained well below the national average in 1996. Just released wage data shows that Utah ranked 33rd in the U.S. at \$24,572 (versus \$28,945 for the nation) in average annual pay for 1996. Still, average pay in Utah grew 4.0 percent in 1996



(compared to 3.9 percent nationwide), and in 1997 it grew faster than CPI-U inflation for the 3rd consecutive year in a row. Lower pay in Utah is usually attributed to more part-time workers and a younger workforce than in the rest of the nation. Another part of the explanation, however, is due to structural changes in Utah's economy that occurred in the mid to late 1980's. Restructuring and downsizing at Geneva Steel and Kennecott Copper, the completion of the Intermountain Power Project, and lower oil prices (exploration) all contributed to lower average annual pay in Utah. Average pay in Utah, adjusted for inflation, was 96 percent of the national average (about \$1,000 less than the U.S. average) as recently as 1981. Utah's average-annual pay, adjusted for inflation, has been about \$4,000 less than the national average since 1988.

Near-Term Outlook

Major Events

Construction continues to be the fastest growing industry in the Utah economy. Nonresidential construction reached new historic highs in 1997 and should continue at record levels into 1998. The largest projects currently under construction include the \$1.6 billion reconstruction of Interstate 15, the \$312 million TRAX (Light Rail) project, the \$135 million Salt Lake County Jail, the \$185 million Little America Hotel, and the \$240 million LDS Assembly Hall. Nonresidential construction will remain at record levels in 1998 due to continued and new business and government projects. On the other hand, residential construction will slow in 1998 despite continued net in-migration and low apartment vacancy rates. This is partially due to grass-roots, anti-growth activities in the state. Large apartment developers are having difficulty finding communities in which to build.

Utah received good news in 1997 regarding one of its largest employers, Hill Air Force Base (HAFB). President Clinton signed a defense bill which bans any preferences for keeping defense work at McClellan Air Force Base in California or Kelly Air Force Base in Texas. These bases had been targeted for closure by the 1995 Base Closure Commission. HAFB must still bid against these other bases for defense work, and there remains the danger that the 388th Fighter Wing at HAFB could be eliminated or relocated to another base. HAFB is currently operating at around 50 percent capacity and needs additional work to survive future rounds of base closures. The Department of Defense has recommended another round of base closings in 2001. The Pentagon has announced that it may decide the fate of the 388th Fighter Wing as early as January or February of 1998. Any beneficial or adverse effects from changes at HAFB are not included in the adjacent economic indicators table.

A recent report by Standard & Poor's showed Utah among the 10 states that will be most affected by the recent Asian economic crisis. Utah ranks 7th in terms of per capita

coal, copper and equipment) go to Asia. Japan is Utah's largest Asian customer. Utah's exports were \$3.49 billion in 1997, down from \$3.62 billion in 1996 and \$3.65 billion in 1995.

Economic Indicators Outlook

The Utah economy is expected to slow in 1998 due to lower net in-migration; lower residential construction (due to building moratoriums and restrictions); improvements in other state economies (especially California the source of most of Utah's in-migration); slower growth in exports; a tighter labor market; and a less affordable housing market. Still, Utah's economy should continue to do well into 1998 for many of the same reasons it did well in 1997. Utah has a pro-business regulatory environment; low energy costs, low business taxes; numerous recreational opportunities; a youthful and educated laborforce; good universities; healthy lifestyles; and, a strong work ethic that should continue to favorably influence business location and expansion decisions. The State Economic Coordinating Committee expects employment to grow at about 3.6 percent in 1998 (almost double the national growth rate). Regional Financial Associates (an independent national economic consulting firm) forecast in November 1997 that Utah would rank 3rd in the nation in job growth for 1998 at 3.5 percent.

exports to Asia. About 40 percent of Utah's exports (mostly

Utah and the U.S. Actual and Estimated Economic Indicators: November 1997

U.S. & UTAH INDICATORS		1995 Actual	1996 Estimate	1997 Forecast	1998 Forecast	1999 Forecast	% CHG 95-96	% CHG 96-97	% CHG 97-98	% CHG 98-99
PRODUCTION AND SPENDING										
U.S. Real Gross Domestic Product	Billion Chained \$92	6,742	6,928	7,191	7,371	7,541	2.8	3.8	2.5	2.3
U.S. Real Personal Consumption	Billion Chained \$92	4,595.3	4,714.0	4,869.6	5,015.6	5,126.0	2.6	3.3	3.0	2.2
U.S. Real Fixed Investment	Billion Chained \$92	962.1	1,041.7	1,127.1	1,207.1	1,262.7	8.3	8.2	7.1	4.6
U.S. Real Defense Spending	Billion Chained \$92	322.6	317.8	307.6	303.6	302.7	-1.5	-3.2	-1.3	-0.3
U.S. Real Exports	Billion Chained \$92	791.2	857.0	963.3	1,019.1	1,090.5	8.3	12.4	5.8	7.0
Utah Coal Production	Million Tons	25.1	27.1	28.6	28.9	29.6	8.1	5.6	1.0	2.3
Utah Oil Production Sales	Million Barrels	19.9	19.4	19.0	18.9	18.7	-2.5	-2.0	-1.0	-1.0
Utah Natural Gas Production Sales	Billion Cubic Feet	164.1	179.9	171.0	188.1	206.9	9.7	-5.0	10.0	10.0
Utah Copper Production	Million Pounds	677.9	656.3	660.0	660.0	660.0	-3.2	0.6	0.0	0.0
SALES AND CONSTRUCTION										
U.S. New Auto and Truck Sales	Millions	14.7	15.0	14.9	14.7	14.5	2.0	-0.7	-1.3	-1.4
U.S. Housing Starts	Millions	1.36	1.47	1.45	1.41	1.44	8.1	-1.4	-2.8	2.1
U.S. Residential Construction	Billion Dollars	285.1	309.3	325.1	337.1	348.9	8.5	5.1	3.7	3.5
U.S. Nonresidential Structures	Billion Dollars	200.6	215.3	230.8	241.0	251.1	7.3	7.2	4.4	4.2
U.S. Repeat-Sales House Price Index	1980Q1=100	191.4	199.7	207.8	218.4	226.5	4.3	4.0	5.1	3.7
U.S. Existing S.F. Home Prices (NAR)	Thousand Dollars	112.9	118.0	123.8	130.1	134.9	4.5	4.9	5.1	3.7
U.S. Retail Sales	Billion Dollars	2,326.5	2,440.9	2,560.5	2,688.5	2,817.6	4.9	4.9	5.0	4.8
Utah New Auto and Truck Sales	Thousands	77.6	82.6	85.2	87.7	90.3	6.4	3.1	3.0	2.9
Utah Dwelling Unit Permits	Thousands	21.6	23.7	20.0	17.7	18.1	9.9	-15.7	-11.5	2.1
Utah Residential Permit Value	Million Dollars	1,854.6	2,104.5	1,900.0	1,760.0	1,820.0	13.5	-9.7	-7.4	3.5
Utah Nonresidential Permit Value	Million Dollars	832.7	951.8	1,070.0	1,100.0	870.0	14.3	12.4	2.8	-20.9
Utah Repeat-Sales House Price Index	1980Q1=100	196.2	216.2	232.5	245.0	254.1	10.2	7.5	5.4	3.7
Utah Existing S.F. Home Prices (NAR)	Thousand Dollars	113.7	122.7	128.0	134.6	139.5	7.9	4.4	5.1	3.7
Utah Taxable Retail Sales	Million Dollars	13,081	14,406	15,153	16,318	17,393	10.1	5.2	7.7	6.6
Utah Total Gross Taxable Sales	Million Dollars	23,609	25,846	26,977	29,073	30,988	9.5	4.4	7.8	6.6
DEMOGRAPHICS AND SENTIMENT										
U.S. Fiscal Year Population (BEA)	Millions	262.9	265.3	267.7	270.1	272.5	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
U.S. Consumer Sentiment of U.S.	1966=100	92.2	93.6	103.6	101.6	96.4	1.5	10.7	-1.9	-5.2
Utah F.Y. Population (GOBP)	Thousands	1,959	2,002	2,049	2,090	2,129	2.2	2.3	2.0	1.9
Utah F.Y. Net Migration (GOBP)	Thousands	15.1	13.6	15.0	10.0	8.0	na	na	na	na
Utah Consumer Sentiment of Utah	1966=100	105.9	105.2	106.3	104.3	102.2	-0.6	1.0	-1.9	-2.0
PROFITS AND RESOURCE PRICES										
U.S. Corporate Profits Before Tax	Billion Dollars	622.6	676.6	730.7	746.8	741.6	8.7	8.0	2.2	-0.7
U.S. Domestic Profits Less Fed. Reserve	Billion Dollars	489.5	556.2	609.6	605.0	586.6	13.6	9.6	-0.8	-3.0
U.S. Oil Refinery Acquisition Cost	\$ Per Barrel	17.2	20.7	19.5	18.9	19.6	20.1	-5.7	-3.0	3.5
U.S. Coal Price Index	1982=100	95.0	94.5	96.1	96.6	98.7	-0.5	1.7	0.5	2.2
Utah Coal Prices	\$ Per Short Ton	19.1	18.5	18.3	18.6	18.9	-3.2	-1.0	1.5	1.6
Utah Oil Prices	\$ Per Barrel	17.7	21.1	19.2	19.5	19.9	19.1	-9.2	2.0	2.0
Utah Natural Gas Prices	\$ Per MCF	1.15	1.39	1.59	1.62	1.65	20.9	14.4	1.9	1.9
Utah Copper Prices	\$ Per Pound	1.35	0.98	1.02	0.90	0.89	-27.4	4.1	-11.8	-1.1
INFLATION AND INTEREST										
U.S. CPI Urban Consumers (BLS, NSA)	1982-84=100	152.4	156.9	160.7	164.2	168.8	3.0	2.4	2.2	2.8
U.S. GDP Chained Price Indexes	1992=100	107.8	110.2	112.4	114.8	117.7	2.3	2.0	2.1	2.5
U.S. Federal Funds Rate	Percent	5.84	5.30	5.44	5.55	5.80	na	na	na	na
U.S. Bank Prime Rate	Percent	8.83	8.27	8.42	8.57	8.80	na	na	na	na
U.S. Prime Less CPI-U	Percent	6.03	5.32	6.02	6.37	6.00	na	na	na	na
U.S. 3-Month Treasury Bills	Percent	5.49	5.01	5.02	5.11	5.29	na	na	na	na
U.S. T-Bond Rate, 30-Year	Percent	6.88	6.70	6.63	6.44	6.55	na	na	na	na
U.S. Mortgage Rates, Fixed FHLMC	Percent	7.9	7.8	7.7	7.9	7.7	na	na	na	na
EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES										
U.S. Establishment Employment (BLS)	Millions	117.2	119.5	122.2	124.5	126.2	2.0	2.2	1.9	1.3
U.S. Average Annual Pay (BLS)	Dollars	27,846	28,945	30,179	31,388	32,782	3.9	4.3	4.0	4.4
U.S. Total Wages & Salaries (BLS)	Billion Dollars	3,264	3,460	3,688	3,909	4,136	6.0	6.6	6.0	5.8
Utah Nonagricultural Employment (ES)	Thousands	907.9	954.2	996.5	1,032.1	1,066.2	5.1	4.4	3.6	3.3
Utah Average Nonagriculture Wage (ES)	Dollars	23,236	24,198	25,190	26,223	27,298	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1
Utah Total Nonagriculture Wages (ES)	Million Dollars	21,096	23,089	25,102	27,064	29,104	9.4	8.7	7.8	7.5
INCOME AND UNEMPLOYMENT										
U.S. Personal Income (BEA)	Billion Dollars	6,138	6,480	6,856	7,205	7,602	5.6	5.8	5.1	5.5
U.S. Unemployment Rate	Percent	5.6	5.4	4.9	4.6	5.0	na	na	na	na
Utah Personal Income (BEA)	Million Dollars	36,166	39,199	42,453	45,807	49,196	8.4	8.3	7.9	7.4
Utah Adjusted Gross Income	Million Dollars	26,155	28,642	31,208	33,408	35,751	9.5	9.0	7.0	7.0
Utah Unemployment Rate	Percent	3.6	3.5	3.2	3.4	3.5	na	na	na	na

Source: Revenue Assumptions Committee and Economic Coordinating Committee

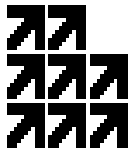
Median Average Income and Mean Average Annual Pay and Income

Area	1996 Median Average Income Per Household		1996 Mean Average Annual Pay Per Job		1996 Mean Average Income Per Household	
		Rank		Rank		Rank
United States	\$35,492	na	\$28,945	na	\$65,619	na
Alabama	30,302	43	25,180	32	52,962	44
Alaska	52,779	1	32,461	6	69,102	12
Arizona	31,637	38	26,387	27	56,061	37
Arkansas	27,123	48	22,294	47	50,050	48
California	38,812	15	31,773	7	72,787	10
Colorado	40,950	7	28,520	15	65,403	17
Connecticut	42,119	4	36,579	3	90,129	1
Delaware	39,309	12	30,711	10	80,149	3
D.C.	31,966	37	44,458	1	72,913	9
Florida	30,641	42	25,640	30	61,763	24
Georgia	32,496	34	27,488	21	62,058	21
Hawaii	41,772	5	27,363	22	77,403	6
Idaho	34,709	25	23,353	43	54,918	39
Illinois	39,554	9	31,285	9	73,076	8
Indiana	35,147	23	26,477	26	59,761	30
Iowa	33,209	31	23,679	42	57,684	34
Kansas	32,585	33	24,609	33	60,692	27
Kentucky	32,413	35	24,462	37	52,026	46
Louisiana	30,262	44	24,528	35	54,426	40
Maine	34,696	26	23,850	40	54,092	41
Maryland	43,993	3	30,293	11	74,863	7
Massachusetts	39,494	10	33,940	5	78,168	5
Michigan	39,225	13	31,522	8	66,933	16
Minnesota	40,991	6	28,869	14	67,784	13
Mississippi	26,677	49	21,822	48	48,763	50
Missouri	34,265	28	26,608	25	60,115	28
Montana	28,684	46	21,146	50	49,576	49
Nebraska	34,014	30	23,291	45	59,960	29
Nevada	38,540	16	27,788	18	67,348	14
New Hampshire	39,407	11	27,691	20	70,537	11
New Jersey	47,468	2	35,928	4	86,652	2
New Mexico	25,086	51	23,716	41	52,029	45
New York	35,410	22	36,831	2	78,767	4
North Carolina	35,601	20	25,408	31	58,154	33
North Dakota	31,470	39	21,242	49	53,356	43
Ohio	34,070	29	27,775	19	61,526	25
Oklahoma	27,437	47	23,329	44	51,001	47
Oregon	35,492	21	27,027	24	59,171	31
Pennsylvania	34,899	24	28,973	12	65,093	19
Rhode Island	36,986	18	27,194	23	64,406	20
South Carolina	34,665	27	24,039	39	53,687	42
South Dakota	29,526	45	20,724	51	56,045	38
Tennessee	30,790	41	25,963	29	57,212	35
Texas	33,072	32	28,129	16	61,828	23
Utah	37,038	17	24,572	34	61,305	26
Vermont	32,358	36	24,480	36	58,398	32
Virginia	39,211	14	28,001	17	67,022	15
Washington	36,676	19	28,881	13	65,151	18
West Virginia	25,247	50	24,075	38	46,421	51
Wisconsin	40,001	8	26,021	28	61,943	22
Wyoming	30,953	40	22,870	46	56,458	36

1/ The median average gives the value above and below which one-half of the other values fall; whereas, the mean average is the average of all values (including extreme high and low values).

2/ Mean average annual pay includes workers covered by Unemployment Insurance (UI) and Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE) programs.

Sources: Bureau of Labor Statistics and U.S. Census Bureau.



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Utah State, Business & Industry Data Center Network

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Ute Tribe, Office of Vital Statistics Gertrude Tahgur (722-5141)*
Harold B. Lee Library, BYU Larry Bensen (378-3800)
Marriott Library, U of U Maxine Haggerty (581-8394)
Merrill Library, USU John Walters (797-2683)*
Stewart Library, WSU Kathy Payne (626-6181)
Southern Utah University Library Suzanne Julian (586-7946)*
State Library Div. of Utah Lennis Anderson (468-6777)
Salt Lake County Library System James Howells (943-4636)
Salt Lake City Library Donna Jacobsen (524-8211)
Davis County Library System Jerry Meyer (451-2322)

Business & Industry Affiliates

Bear River AOG Jeff Gilbert (752-7242)*
Five County AOG Ken Sizemore (671-3548)*
Mountainland AOG Shawn Eliot (377-2262)
Six County AOG Emery Polelonema (896-9222)*
Southeastern AOG Debbie Hatt (637-5444)*
Uintah Basin AOG Curtis Dastrup (722-4518)*
Wasatch Front Regional Council Mick Crandall (292-4469)
Utah Navajo Development Council Minnie John (672-2381)*
Utah Small Business Dev. Center, SUU Derek Snow (586-5405)*
Utah Small Business Dev. Center, SLCC Barry Bartlett (255-5991)
County-Wide Planning & Development Mark Teuscher (753-3631)*
Economic Development Corp. Of Utah Tom Scott (328-8824)
Moab Area Economic Development Earl Sires (259-1346)*
Park City Chamber/Bureau Mary Bradley (649-6100)*
Uintah County Economic Development Marie Yoder (789-1354)*
Utah Valley Economic Development Assoc. Richard Bradford (370-8100)
Weber Economic Development Corp. Jennifer Pleus (621-8300)

☎ Area codes are (801) unless denoted with a '*'. Numbers with a '**' are area code (435).

Governor's Office of Planning and Budget

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James Coles, Research Analyst, Quality Growth Efficiency Tools

The Demographic and Economic Analysis (DEA) section supports the mission of the Governor's Office of Planning and Budget to improve decision-making by providing economic and demographic data and analysis to the governor and to individuals from state agencies, other government entities, businesses, academia, and the public. As part of this mission, DEA functions as the lead agency in Utah for the Bureau of the Census' State Data and Business and Industry Data Center (SDC/BIDC) programs. While the 36 SDC and BIDC affiliates listed in this newsletter have specific areas of expertise, they can also provide assistance to data users in accessing Census and other data sources.

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